

UNIVERSITY OF GONDAR
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES
INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND BIOSTATISTICS



EARLY ENGAGEMENT TO SEX WORK AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS
AMONG COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS IN ADDIS KETEMA SUB-
CITY ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA,

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Early engagement to sex work and associated factors among
commercial sex workers in Addis ketema sub-city Addis
Ababa: Ethiopia.

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Examiner

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ACRONYMS

CSW	Commercial Sex Worker
EDHS	Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey
SW	Sex Worker
FSW	Female sex worker
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquire Immune Deficiency Syndrome
MARP	Most At Risk Population
STI	Sexual Transmitted Infection
USA	United State of America
FMOH	Federal Minister Of Health
MOSA	Minister Of Social Affairs

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ABSTRACT

Back ground: A large number of female sex workers are engaged sex work before age of 18 years. Studies demonstrate that approximately 40% of female sex workers worldwide have entered the sex trade before the age of 18. The main causes of early engaged to sex work were social related factors and economic factors. However, no investigations have been conducted on early engaged sex work. Therefore, the findings of this research have paramount importance.

Objective: To assess early engagement to sex work and its associated factors among commercial sex workers in Addis ketema sub-city, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2015.

Methods: A community based cross-sectional study design was conducted among 507 commercial sex workers. Data was collected using face to face interviewed from March 16, 2015 to April 10, 2015. Simple random sampling techniques were there any stages in the sampling to select study participants. Proportional allocation of establishment was done for selected Keble.

The collected data was entered using EPI INFO version 3.5.1 and analyzed using SPSS version 20. Logistic regression model was fitted to determine prediction levels of independent variables to the outcome variables and a variable having $P < 0.05$ was considered as statistically significant on multivariate model.

Results: A total of 490 respondents were participated with 96.7% response rate. From these, 255(48%) were engaged sex work before the age of 18 years.

Having children (AOR: 0.33, 95%CI: 0.22, 0.51), lack of jobs (AOR: 2.06, 95%CI: 1.36, 3.11), illiteracy (AOR: 3.68, 95%CI: 1.78, 7.54), primary education (AOR: 2.95, 95%CI: 1.54, 5.65), migration (AOR: 0.53, 95%CI: 0.30, 0.79) forced into sex against will (AOR: 1.69, 95%CI: 1.02, 3.79), having friends who had been engaged sex work (AOR: 2.05, 95%CI: 1.32, 3.16) were significantly associated with early engagement to commercial sex work.

Conclusion and recommendation: The prevalence of early engagement into sex work was 48%. These findings highlight the need for interventions among younger girls, particularly those living on the brothels and red light. Therefore, alternative income-generating strategies (e.g., micro-financing) and migrant-oriented services (e.g., housing, employment) may help to delay or prevent entry into sex work.

Key word: Sex work, early engage, Addis ketema, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Early engagement of sex work is defined as the exchange of sex for money before 18 years of age. A large number of female sex workers are engaged sex work before age 16[1]. Sex work among adolescent females is a growing phenomenon in major cities on every continent[2]. Studies demonstrate that approximately 40% of female sex workers (FSWs) worldwide have entered the sex trade before the age of 18[3, 4] In studies across India, Nepal, Thailand and Canada, young age at entry to sex work has been found to heighten vulnerability to physical and sexual violence victimization in the context of sex work, and relates to a two to fourfold increase in HIV infection[3]. According to a study done in Canada, Early engagement retained an independent effect on increased risk of HIV infection [1]. Younger sex workers in developing countries like South Asia had a greater risk of engaging in higher-risk behaviors on a more frequent basis than their older counterparts [5, 6]. Sex workers in Ethiopia are disproportionately young with the majority (71%) in their young adult years (15-24) and 33% adolescents (15-19)[7]. Most CSWs maintained only non-regular sexual partners (76%) which may render them at higher risk of acquiring STIs including HIV/AIDS.

Globally, CSWs are considered the most at risk population (MARP) for HIV. Survey of these CSWs including biomarker data demonstrated that this population is disproportionately affected by HIV [7]. Various research groups have examined the antecedents to sex work [7, 8]. Several important associations between life events and sex work have been observed. For example: abuse in childhood, including sexual and physical abuse; substance use; and homelessness have been linked with entry into sex work in females according to the study done in Philippines[9]. As many research stated alcohol consumption, cigarette smoking, or the use of illicit drugs by youths associate with increased risks of sexual intercourse, multiple sexual partners and lower rates of condom use [10]. Most sex worker respondents

stated that they started commercial sex for economic reasons. Poverty and sex work were linked as per this report [11]

However, even though there is relatively sufficient information on adolescent sexual engagement, there is limited study conducted on early engagement of sex work among commercial sex workers particularly in case of Ethiopia. Therefore keeping this a view, the aim of this study is to assess early engagement to sex work and associated factors among commercial sex workers in Addis ketema sub-city, Addis Ababa city administration, Ethiopia.

1.2. LITERATURE REVIEW

1.2.1. Prevalence of early engagement to sex work

In USA and Canadian, early engagement to commercial sex worker was 10% & 38% respectively[1, 8]. In certain areas of the red light district in USA, sex workers are girls as young as 12 years old. The median age, the age engaged into sex work, and duration in sex work were 32, 26, and 4 years, respectively [8]. In the southern Philippines, commercial adolescent sex workers age 14-17 were 9% reported ever using drugs, 32% having STI and 38% always using a condom when having vaginal sex as compared to other age group. While, FSWs in the 18–25-year-old 5% reported ever using drugs by injection, 25% having an STI, 50% always using a condom when having vaginal sex, FSWs, 26–34 years old, 8% reported ever using drugs by injection, 29% having an STI in the past 6 months, 88% ever having an STI test, and 45% always using a condom when having vaginal sex.[12]. In West Africa: female CSW in the metropolis were being recruited or engaged into the sex industry at very young age (17). In sub-Saharan Africa commercial sex work were did in lodges, bars/night clubs, dark alleyways or car parking lots[13].

In Ethiopia more than half of females started sexual intercourse between the age of 16-20. About 30% of female were start sex between the age of 10-15[7]. The median age at sexual debut t was 16 years for rural and 17 years for urban [14]. mean age at first sexual intercourse was 17.3(\pm 2.0) for females and among the sexually active students of 70.4% had their first sexual intercourse before the age of 18 years[9] In Addis Ababa 62.9% of the commercial sex workers were between 20 to 29 years of age. one third of commercial sex workers were in the 12- 19 age group, less than 5% of them were above 35 years of age[7].

1.2.2. ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF EARLY ENGAGEMENT TO SEX WORK

1.2.2.1. Economic and demographic factors

In USA, FSWs were supporting family members and for whom prostitution was the main source of income [15]. Among those over 90% have three or more children[16]. Migration was risk factor for entry into sex work among women, and migration supplies workers for the sexual tourism industry in countries such as South

Africa, China, and Thailand[17, 18] . In China, the prevalence of casual and commercial sex among female temporary migrants was several-fold higher compared to female non-migrants [17]. Rural-to-urban migration in the developing world exposes migrant laborers to long absences from home, family breakdown, increased numbers of sexual partners, and sexual abuse [18, 19]. Young women were particularly vulnerable to becoming sex workers in this region. Migration to the region, a search for better pay, or a search for means to survive or raise families were play a role in their initiation into sex work[19]. In West Africa: poverty was significant variable for early sex engagement. 35% sex workers were engaged because of poverty[20]. motivating factors mentioned by sex workers, death of husbands and divorce were import significant variables for sex work [20].

In sub Saharan Africa: economic factors were significant variable which leading women to engage in sex work. Women were engage in sex-for-money transactions [21]and 94% women were engaged in to this work because of economic constraint[22]. In Ethiopia commercial sex worker engage to this work to support their families.43% where engaged in order to help their family members[11]. Parental death or Family disorganization were significant variables: about three out of ten sex workers joined sex work because dispute with family and just above a quarter of them also joined the sex business because of peer pressure [7]. Commercial sex workers were came from extremely disadvantaged backgrounds: one-third had never been to school, and 36% had less than seven years of education. Some of the sex workers were never married, the vast majority of ever-married and divorced, reflecting marginalization among this group. A considerable number of sex workers were orphans, those were a factor that led to sex work [11].

1.2.2.2. Social related factors

In developed country for girls, abuse in childhood, including sexual and physical abuse; and homelessness have been linked with entry into prostitution[21] . Most of the commercial sex workers entered sex work from another profession, mainly domestic work, waitressing, or working in a bar. Most of them cited negative circumstances or family responsibilities that led them to sex work including escaping

other exploitive forms of works such as domestic work (39%), following divorce (29%), following school drop-out or non-attendance (28%), and after deaths of a partner 22% [11]. This pattern suggested that young women- especially those who were divorced with children, or orphaned – need additional support and opportunities, particularly in terms of education to enter safer and non-exploitive forms of work. Peer influence was a strong predictor of female sex partner for initiating involvement in prostitution [21]. There are also two additional factors that subsequently prevent women from returning to their home areas once they get involved in sex work. The first is the stigma and shame that is attached to sex work, and the second is that family members are said to lack sympathy for CSWs, especially if they have not been remitting significant amounts of money [23]. West Africa study 50.9% were entered because of their friends motivation to join the sex industry [14]

1.2.2.3. Behavioral factors

Factors were reported by a study conducted in two Mexican cities, independently associated with early initiation were inhalant use and initiating sex work to pay for alcohol [8]. The southern Philippines, commercial adolescent sex workers were over use drug by injection [12]. As study conducted in India and Mexico was showed that drug use has also been influential factors relating to their decision to enter sex work. In Ethiopia pornographic films, Chewing khat, drinking alcohol and watching pornographic materials at age < 18 years were associated with early sexual initiation [24]

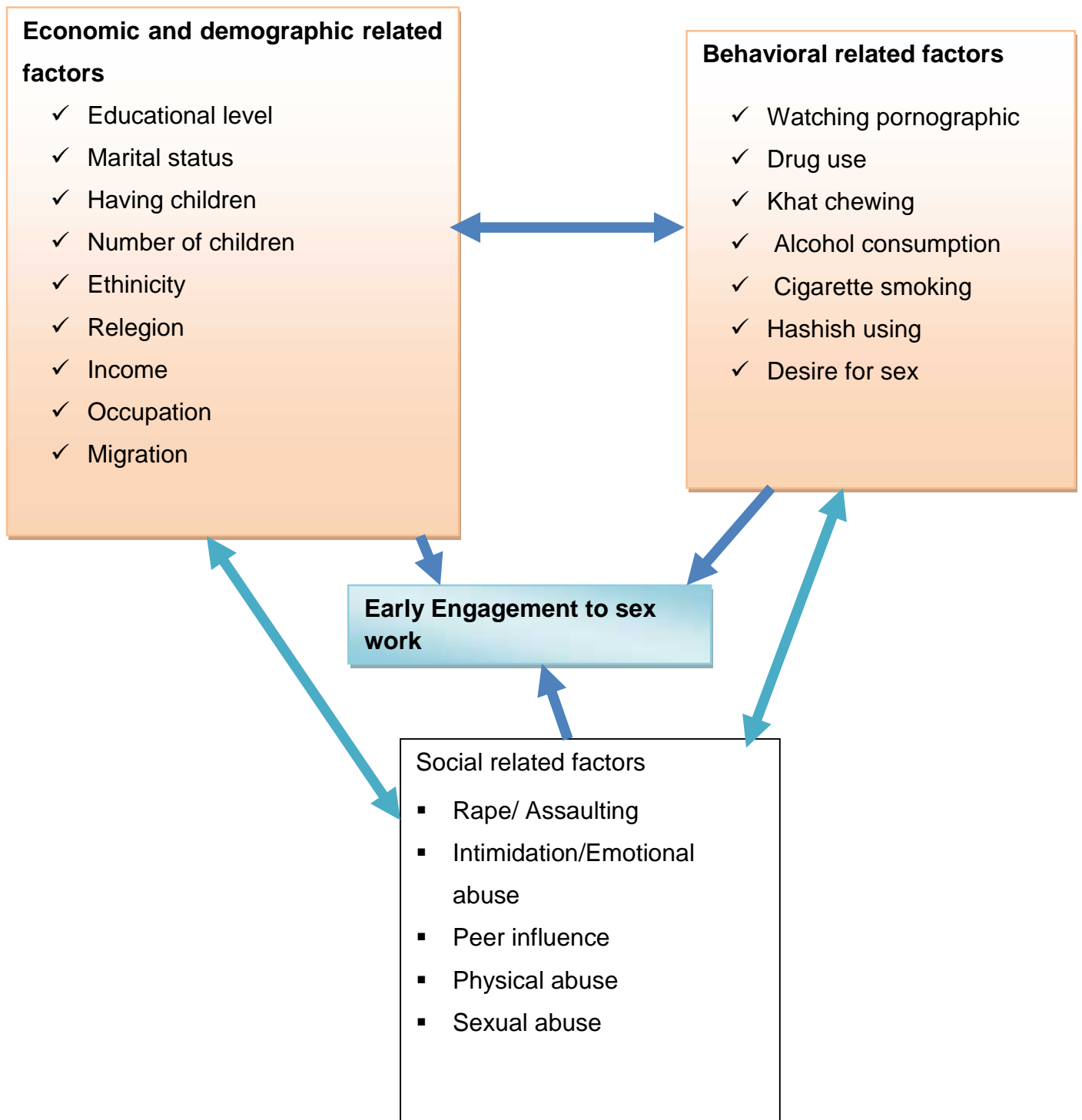


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework of variable that related to early engaged to sex work developed from different literature by investigator

1.4 Justifications

Early entry to sex work increases the likelihood of acquisition of sexually transmitted diseases (STI) including HIV infection than those who entered sex work as adults due to many reasons. Those are premature sex organs, lower negotiation to safer sex such as use of condom compared to their older counterparts and lower selection of safer work settings. This implies that these youths are highly vulnerable for these and other health problems. As they are youths, these early starters are also expected to have greater number of clients than those who start later and hence contribute much for the spread of HIV/AIDS and other STIs.

In spite of this, there is scant literature that identifies the magnitude of early engagement and factors associated for entry of youths into sex work in context of Africa particularly in Ethiopia. Even though it is expected that there could be numerous sex workers mainly those engaged in the job early in Addis Ababa, there is almost no published document that clearly identified magnitude of early engagement to sex work and factors associated with this condition. Therefore, this study provided information to Addis Ababa health bureau and social affairs, Non government who work on public health program and subsequent researchers on the early engagement of sex work and factors associated with it. Additionally, the result will be used to take appropriate measures by the different stakeholders involved in sexual and reproductive health programs such as HIV/AIDS intervention programs and other related public health interventions.

2. Objectives

2.1. General objective

- ♣ To assess early engagement to sex work and its associated factors among commercial sex workers in Addis ketema sub-city, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2015.

2.2. Specific objectives:

1. To determine the prevalence of early engagement to sex work among commercial sex workers.
2. To identify factors associated with early engagement to sex work among commercial sex workers.

3. Methods and Materials

3.1. Study design and period

A community based cross-sectional study design was employed from March 16, 2015 to April 10, 2015.

3.2. Study Area

The study was conducted in Addis Ketema sub-city, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia among commercial sex workers who are working in home based, Bars/restaurants and Hotels. Addis Ababa city Administration covers an area of about 540 km²; According to central statistical Agency Population projection values of 2014 Addis Ababa has male 1,515,001 and female 1,679,998, Total 3,194,999 population. Addis Ababa is the capital city of Ethiopia as well as the center of African Union and hosted so many national and international

Addis ketema sub-city is one of the ten (10) sub-cities in Addis Ababa city town administration and it has ten (10) woredas. This sub-city has 1986 establishment and 2609 commercial sex workers[10]. It is a hot spot areas rather than others sub-cities.

3.3. Source population

The source population was all sex workers residing in Addis Ketema sub city.

3.4. Study population

The study population was all homes based, bars/restaurants and hotels sex workers living in the three selected woreda found in Addis Ketema sub city.

3.5. Inclusion/exclusion criteria

3.5.1. Inclusion criteria

All sex workers who were working in home based, bars/restaurants and hotels in the selected woredas will be included.

3.5.2. Exclusion criteria

All commercial sex workers who were sick, and cannot be able to respond to the questionnaires during data collection period

In addition those who were not present during data collection after the revisit of the working areas

3.6. Variables

Dependant variable

Early engagement into Sex Work

Independent variables

Demographic related factors

- ✓ Educational status
- ✓ Marital status
- ✓ Having children
- ✓ Number of children
- ✓ Migration
- ✓ Income
- ✓ Occupation

Behavioral related factors

- ♣ Watching pornographic films
- ♣ Drug use
- ♣ Khat chewing
- ♣ Alcohol consumption
- ♣ Cigarette smoking
- ♣ Hashish using
- ♣ Desire for sex

Social related factors

- Rape/ Assaulting
- Intimidation/Emotional abuse
- Peer influence
- Physical abuse

3.7. Operational definitions

Sex work: is defined as an exchange of sex for money

Early engagement into sex work is defined as those participants engaged in sex work before the age of 18 years old.

Home-based sex workers: Women who sell sex from the building or house where they live. This includes sex workers in brothels, red-light houses, *tella*, *araki* and *tej bets* and others.

Brothel: An establishment with a number of rooms that acts as a base for sex workers. Sex clients visit the brothel to make contact with the sex workers.

Red-light house: Usually, a single room for residence and for commercial sex. Sometimes two sex workers share a room.

Hotel-based sex workers: Sex workers, sometimes also employed by the hotel to serve food and drinks, who sell sex to the hotel clients, with or without the hotel's permission.

Bar/restaurant-based sex workers: Women, sometimes employed as barmaids by the bar/restaurant, who use the establishment to make contact with sex clients

Desire for sex: is defined as those females who initiated sex by wish of them self without any other influence

3.8. Sample size determination

Sample size was calculated by using Epi Info version 7

P = 50 % (the proportion of early engagement to commercial sex work in the Addis Ababa is unknown)

Level of significance to be 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$), and $Z_{\alpha/2} = 1.96$

Absolute precision or margin of error to be 5% ($D = 0.05$).

By using the design effect 1.5 and missing value 5%, the total sample size=483+24=507.

The study conducted in Kenya, prevalence factors of Peer influence is 21.9%, Economic/financial is 94.2%, Desire for sex is 7.7% and Neglect by parent/spouse is 3.9%.then by using this proportion and design effect 1.5 the sample size of each factors are as follow.

Table1. : sample size calculation by using factors

Factor (highest group)	Proportion	Sample size
Economic/financial	P=94.2% W=5%	122
Peer influence	P=.21.9 W=4%	438
Desire for sex	7.7% W=1%	395
Neglect by parent/spouse	3.9% W=0.8%	222

3.9. Sampling technique and sampling procedur

Multistage sampling technique was used by using simple random sampling at each stage. Three (3) woredas among ten (10) woredas in Addis ketema sub-city were selected by simple random sampling technique first stage of sampling). Since the selected woreda has different number of kebeles, then five kebeles were selected again by simple random sampling technique using kebele lists in selected woredas (second stage of sampling). Then the total number of sample sizes of establishments was Proportional allocated for selected kebeles. All home based, Bars/Restaurant and Hotels sex worker in the selected areas were assessed and interviewed until the number of sample size calculated is completed for each selected kebeles. If more than one commercial sex worker in one establishment, all of them were interviewed

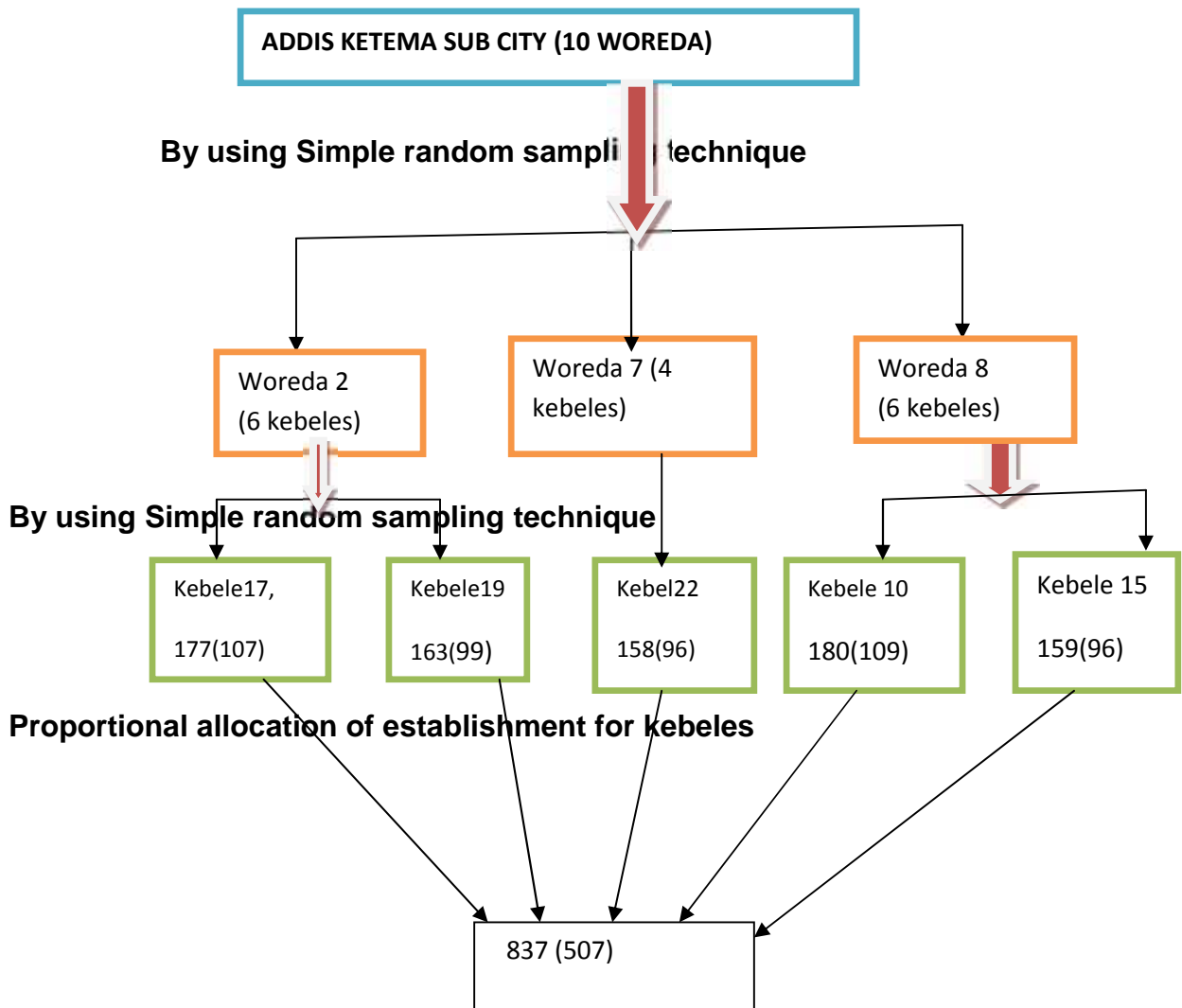


Figure 2: Diagrammatic representation of sampling procedure

3.10. Data collection procedures

3.10.1. Data collection procedures (personnel, tools)

Data was collected by using a validated early engagement of sex work structured questionnaires prepared by investigator from existing literature and EDHS2011 questionnaires and pre-tested by face to face interview. Questionnaire composed of closed-ended questions for quantitative was conducted. It was first prepared in English and translated to Amharic by language experts then back to English by another language expert to maintain the consistency. Eight BSc holder and experienced persons were as data collectors, two MPH student as supervisors and one MA holder as coordinator were participated in data collection process. Training for data collectors and supervisors was also given for two days by the principal investigator. The questionnaire was pre-tested to identify potential problem of the questionnaires, Based on the pre-test results, the questionnaire was additionally adjusted contextually and terminologically, for use. Counter checking of daily filled questionnaire and regular supervision were made by principal investigator, co-investigators and supervisors.

. All finished questionnaires were signed by supervisors after checking for its completeness. The issue of confidentiality was applied during the data collection.

3.10.2. Data quality control

Data quality was insured by training data collectors and strict supervision during data collection. Pre testing of the interviewer administered questionnaires in 5% was done in one of the woreda that was not be selected to ensure the quality of data and to identify potential problem of the questionnaires and unanticipated interpretations of questions on respondents having similar characteristics with the study subjects. . Based on the pre-test results, the questionnaire was adjusted contextually and terminologically and data was coded before it filled by data collectors. Principal investigator, Coordinator and supervisors were do spot-checking and reviewing the completed questionnaires on daily bases to ensure completeness and consistency of the information collected. Moreover, all complete responses were recorded or coded before entry. Finally, data entry was made into EPI INFO version 3.5.1 statistical software by the principal investigator to keep accuracy of the data.

3.11. Data management and analysis

The data gathered through the structured questionnaire, was coded and entered in to Epi-Info version 3.5.1 and exported to SPSS version 20, and also checked & cleaned for its completeness and errors in coding and entering. All the data obtained from the study population was be entered, cleaned and analyzed by the principal investigator.

To explain the study population in relation to relevant variables, frequencies tables, graphs and summery statistics were used. Binary logistic regression model was fitted for all explanatory variables to identify which variables have significant association with outcome variable. Finally, those variables with p-value 0.2 in the bivariate analysis were fitted to the multivariate logistic model. Odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals were calculated. P-values 0.05 will be considered statistically significant and odd ratio is used to measure strength of association as cut off point in multivariate analysis.

4. Ethical considerations

Ethical clearance was obtained from ethical review board of institute of Public Health, University of Gondar. Permission from Addis ketema sub-city health office was also obtained. Informed consent was obtained from each study participants. Study participants were informed on full freedom to be participating or not to be participating in the study. The data collectors were approached to the selected respondents first by greeting and continue on explanation of the aims of the study. The data collectors were informed the respondents clearly what he/she need from them. Information were collected after obtaining informed consent and participation in this survey were based on voluntary of the participants, and if they didn't want to answer any question, just data collectors were go on to the next question; or they stopped the interview at any time. The information collected from this research project was kept confidential and information about you that would be collected by this study was stored in a file, without your name, but a code number assigned to it. Whatever information participants provide was kept strictly confidential, and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. The respondents had the right to withdraw from the participation at any time if they were no willing to continue.

4. RESULTS

4.1. Economic and demographic related factors

A total of 490 respondents were participated in this study with 96.7% response rate.

The mean age of the respondents were 18.24(\pm Sd3.03).

303(61.8%) were educated elementary school and 344(70.2%) were single, 64 (13.1%) and 55(11.2%) were separated and divorced from their husband respectively. When they started sex work, some of (32.7%) them had children, while approximately almost all were single. 326(66.5%) didn't have a work that generate income while 164(33.5) had work (Table 1).

Table 2. Demographic related factors of early engaged to commercial sex workers in Addis ketema sub-city: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. 2015(n=490)

Category of variable	Frequency (490)	Percent (%)
Migration		
Yes	261	53.2
No	229	46.8
Ethnicity		
Oromo	108	22.0
Amhara	126	25.7
Tigre	45	9.2
Gurage	72	14.7
Sidama	58	11.8
Hadiya	54	11
Others	27	5.5
Religion		
Orthodox	272	55.5
Catholic	14	2.9
Protestant	92	18.8
Muslim	96	19.6
Wekefana	9	1.8
Others	7	1.4
Marital Status		
Single	344	70.2
Widowed	14	2.9
Divorced	55	11.2
Separated	64	13.1
Married	13	2.7
Educational level		
Illiterate	127	25.9
Primary	303	61.8
Secondary and above	60	12.2
Occupation		
Yes	164	33.5
No	326	66.5
Having children		
Yes	160	32.7
No	330	67.3
Number of children		
No child	330	67.2
One	103	21
Two	42	8.6
Three	15	3.1

4.2. Behavioral related factors

Some of the women 129(26.3%) watched pornography films. Almost all women didn't use any kinds of drug and 131 (26.7%) & 57(11.6%) used khat and drunks alcohol respectively. Almost all sex workers didn't use any kinds of tobacco including cigarette before engaged into sex work (Table 2).

Table 3: Behavioral related factors of early engaged to commercial sex work in Addis ketema sub-city: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. 2015

Category of variable	Frequency (490)	Percent (%)
Watching pornographic film		
Yes	129	26.3
No	361	73.7
Drug use		
Yes	2	0.4
No	488	99.6
Khat chewing		
Yes	57	11.6
No	433	88.4
Alcohol consumption		
Yes	131	26.7
No	359	73.3
Cigarette smoking		
Yes	18	3.7
No	472	96.3
Others tobacco used		
Yes	15	3.1
No	475	96.9

4.3. Social related factors

Of 490 sex worker, 347(70.8%) had girl friends who had been engaged to sex work before respondents engaged to sex work. 129(26.3%) were forced and had sex with some body without their will. Some of sex workers were intimidated/emotionally abused and physically abused (Table-3).

Table 4. Social related factors of early engaged to commercial sex work in Addis ketema sub-city: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. 2015

Category of variable	Frequency (490)	Percent (%)
Having friend engaged in SW		
Yes	347	70.8
No	143	29.2
Forced into sex work against will		
Yes	129	26.3
No	361	73.7
Intimidation		
Yes	110	22.4
No	380	77.6
Physical abuse		
Yes	40	8.2
No	450	91.8

4.5. Reasons for engaging in sex work

The respondents were asked to give reasons for choosing commercial sex work. According to the participant's response the reason for entry to sex work were social, economic/financial, behavioral and personal factors. The economic/financial problem constraint as a "push" factor into commercial sex work was cited by 72.7% of the study FSWs. This was distantly followed by peer influence (69%), broker miss guide, neglect/rejection by parents, parental loss, divorce history and strong desire/urge for sexual intercourse (Table-5).

Table 5: Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents by reason that participants were mentioned to engaged female sex work in Addis ketema sub-city (n=490)

Category of variable	Early engagement		Total	
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)	No (%)
Due to husband died	4(36.4)	7(63.6)	11(2.2)	479(97.8)
Due to divorce history	16(28.1)	41(71.9)	57(11.6)	433(88.4)
Due to peer pleasure	164(48.5)	174(51.5)	338(69)	152(31)
Due to family quarrel	54(52.9)	48(47.1)	102(20.8)	388(79.2)
Due to hate to be maid	19(52.8)	17(47.2)	36(7.3)	454(92.7)
Due to Hate to be wife	7(38.9)	11(61.1)	18(3.7)	472(96.3)
Due to parental loss	42(63.6)	24(36.4)	66(13.5)	424(86.5)
Due to early marriage	10(71.4)	4(28.6)	14(2.9)	476(97.1)
Due to school failure	12(37.5)	20(62.5)	32(6.5)	458(93.5)
Due to desire for sex	15(44.1)	19(55.9)	34(6.9)	456(93.1)
Due to economic/financial	209(58.7)	147(41.3)	356(72.7)	134(27.3)
Brokers miss guide	59(56.2)	46(43.8)	105(21.4)	385(78.6)
Others	6(35.3)	11(64.7)	17(3.5)	473(96.5)

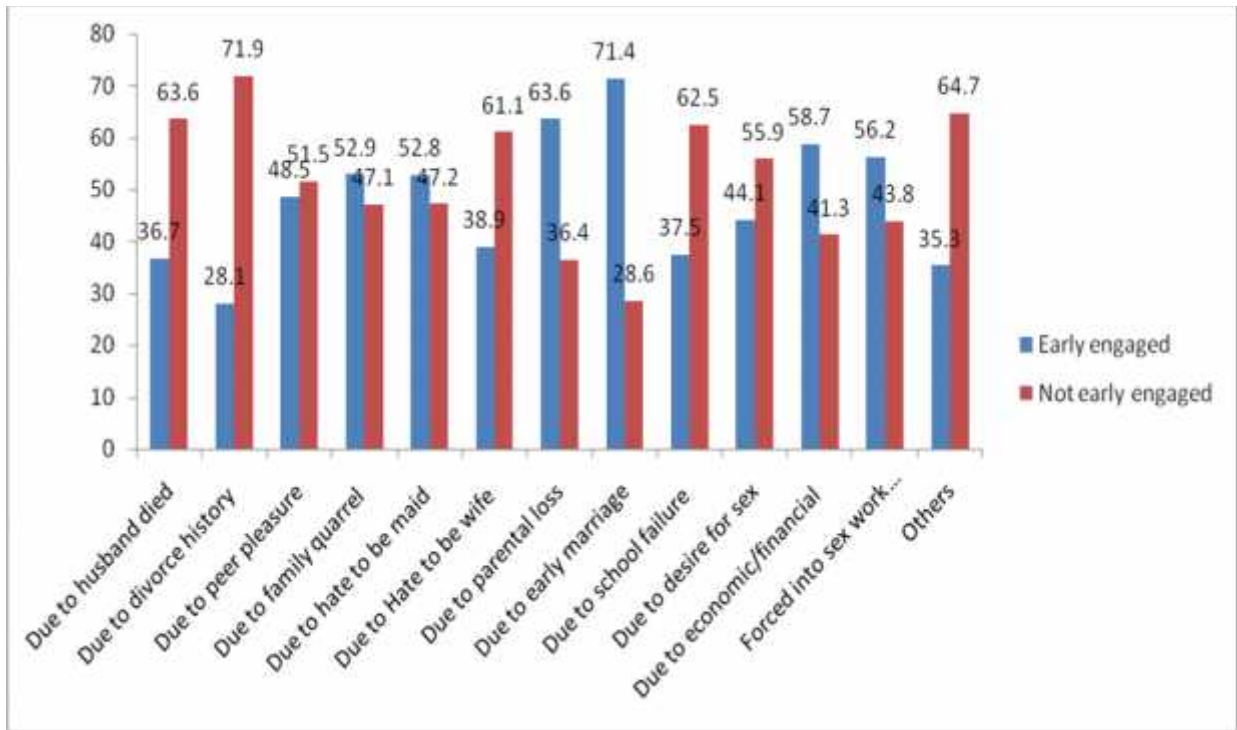


Figure 3 : Factors influencing engagement of sex work among sex workers in Addis ketema sub-city: Addis Ababa. 2015

4.6. Prevalence of early engagement to sex work

The prevalence of early engagement into commercial sex work among all Homes based, Bars/restaurants and Hotels sex workers were 48% (95% CI: 43.5-52.6).

Mean age of entry into sex work was 18.24(\pm Sd3.03); for early engagement it was 16(\pm Sd1.1) and for later engagement it was 20(\pm Sd2.8). In Addis Ababa, Nearly 60% of the sex workers identified were between 15 and 24 years old.[10]

Risk factors associated with early engagement to sex work

On Bivariate analysis variables such as lack of jobs to generate income before engaged to sex work, having girl friends who had been engaged sex work before respondents engaged to sex work, forced into sex against willingness, educational status, religion, having children and number of children before engagement to sex works were found to be association with early engagement to commercial sex work with the p-value of 0.2. But intimidation were marginal significant. Among all covariates which were, exported to multiple logistic regressions, the associations of the following independent variable were statistically significant with early engagement to sex work. Lack of jobs that generates income before engaged to sex

work, having girl friends who had been engaged to sex work before respondent, forced into sex against will, educational status, migration and having children before engaged to sex work.

Those who didn't have work that generate income were 2.06 times more likely having the chance to engage commercial sex work relative to those who had job (AOR:2.06,95%CI: 1.36, 3.11). Those who were illiterate and primary educated 3.68 and 2.95 times more likely early engaged to sex work than secondary and above educated respectively. Those who had girl friends working in sex industry prior engaged to sex work were 2.05 times more likely to engage sex work than those who didn't have girl friends.

Those who were forced into sex out of willingness have 1.69 times more likely having the chance to engage sex work relative to not forced.(AOR:1.69,95%CI: 1.02,2.79). Whereas, those having children prior engaged to sex work were 33% times less likely to early engaged to sex work than those who had no children (Table 5).

Table 5: Bivariate and multivariate associations by age engagement into sex work (<18 vs 18+) among Female Sex Workers in Addis ketema sub-city, Addis Ababa: Ethiopia

Variable	Early engage		COR (95%CI)	AOR (95%CI)
	Yes (%)	No (%)		
Had children prior engaged into SW				
Yes	49(30.6%)	111(69.4%)	0.34(0.23,0.51)	0.33(0.22,0.51)***
No	186(56.4%)	144(43.6%)	1	1
Number of child				
>=three child	3(20.0%)	12(80.0%)	0.19(0.05,0.68)	0.23(0.05,0.96)*
Two child	5(11.9%)	37(88.1)	0.10(0.04,0.27)	0.07(0.03,0.21)***
One child	39(37.9%)	64(62.1 %%)	0.46(0.29,0.73)	0.49(0.29,0.82)*
No child	188(57.0%)	142(43.0%)	1	1
Educational status				
Illiterate	69(54.3%)	58(45.7%)	2.56(1.34, 4.90)	3.68(1.78, 7.54**

Table 5: Bivariate and multivariate associations continued....			
Primary	147(48.5%), 156(51.5%)	2.03(1.13,3.66)	2.95(1.54,5.65)**
Secondary	19(31.7%) 41(68.3%)	1	1
Migration			
Yes	214(50.7%, 209(49.3%)	2.13(1.22,3.69)	2.23(1.23,4.02)*
No	21(30.9%) 46(69.1%)	1	1
Had work prior engaged to SW			
No	172(52.8%) 154(47.2%)	1.79(1.22, 2.63)	2.06(1.36, 3.11)**
Yes	63(38.4%) 101(61.6%)	1	1
Having girl friends who had been engaged SW prior			
Yes	183(52.7%) 164(47.3%)	1.95(1.31, 2.92)	2.05(1.32,3.16)
No	52(36.4%) 91(63.6%)	1	1
Forced into sex work against will(rape)			
Yes	76(58.9%) 53(41.1%)	1.82(1.21,2.74)	1.69(1.02,2.79)*
No	159(44%) 202(56%)	1	1
Intimidation/Emotional abuse			
Yes	60(54.5%) 50(45.5%)	0.41(0.92, 2.15)	1.20(0.72,2.01)
No	175(46.1%) 205(53.9%)	1	

Others=Adventist, seven days

* =P-Value <0.05

** = P-Value <0.01

*** =P-Value <0.001

5. DISCUSSION

Early engagement in commercial sex work makes women to be vulnerable to physical and sexual violence victimization in the context of sex work, and independent effect on increased risk of HIV infection. In this study, the prevalence of early sex work entry before 18 years among commercial sex worker was reported to be 48% (95% CI: 43.5,52.6). This finding was more than the research findings conducted in Canada, *two Mexico-U.S. border cities* at which the prevalence of early engaged into commercial sex work were 38%-40%, - [1, 3, 4]. In addition, a study in the USA in two Mexico-U.S. border cities showed the prevalence of early engagement to commercial sex work were 10%.which means very small[8]. This difference may be because of the educational level and economic background which make subject the participants to be susceptible to early engagement to commercial sex work.

This study found differences in economic, demographic, behavioral related characteristics and social influences for entering sex work among women who engaged sex work before the age of 18 versus those who engaged sex work later in their lives.

In this study, those women who lack jobs to generate income were more likely to influence females to early engage commercial sex work (AOR: 2.06, 95%CI: 1.36, 3.11), most respondents stated that they started commercial sex for economic reasons. Poverty and sex work were linked[11].

This study found that early engagement into sex work was independently associated with an economic/financial problem. Poverty was mentioned as the main reasons that pushed respondents to take up sex trade as a source of livelihood. These reasons for engaging in commercial sex work were similar to those found in previous studies [1, 8, 22] . Regardless of age of initiation into sex work, over 72.7% of

participants reported that needing money for rent, utilities, food, or other were a cases on their decision to begin sex work.

In this study, it was found that women who have children were less likely to engage commercial sex work relative to women who didn't have children. This might be explained due to the social norms and cultures of the community. In this study setting when the family has many children they less likely engaged early commercial sex work due to respect and fear of each other/shaming. Other study have shown that women who had dependent children were likelier to enter sex work at a later age[16]

This study identified that the association of educational status with early engagement to commercial sex work. Study found that, illiteracy and less education also had an association with early engagement to commercial sex work. Females that an illiterate and less educated were more likely engaged commercial sex work than those who were educated secondary and higher education. This finding was supported by studies across India, Nepal, Thailand and Canada[1, 8].

This might be lack of awareness about STI and its risk on health and due to lack of person who support them to continuous their education, especially those primaries educated.

This study found that migration was associated with early engaging sex work, which was 2.23 times more likely to early engage to sex work than those didn't migrate. This is similar with a study in south Africa and china[17, 18]. This finding merits that further exploration to determine whether familial or environmental vulnerabilities are influencing young women's trajectories into sex work. Study found that, about 50.7% were migrated to study setting from different regional states including rural and urban areas because of different reasons. Female migrants to the city from the rural area may be at risk for sexual harassment, violence, and exploitation from employers[25]. This might be shows migration of women seek of Jobs that generate income for survival activities, helping their parents influence them to join CSW.

Study found that some of commercial sex workers were engaged to sex work without their willingness because of broker miss guide and forced them as engaged

to commercial sex work. Those who were forced into sex against their will have 1.69 times more likely to engage sex work than not forced. This idea is supported by study in two Mexico border city[8]. It is plausible that some young FSWs living in the Addis ketema sub-city was victims of sex trafficking (forced sex work) by brokers. This might be brokers get money from their customers. Even though, such activities are extremely challenging to assess, since victims are difficult to identify and reach. Nevertheless, this remains an important area of investigation; we expect that young FSWs are likely to experience a unique set of Vulnerabilities that may influence their health behaviors and health status. However, there is some evidence that women have trouble supporting themselves and their families [26].

Another characteristics/ feature which make influences early engagement to commercial sex work was having girl friends who had been engaged sex work before respondents were engaged sex work.

The odds of being early engagement those having girl friends who had been engaged sex work before participants engaged sex work were 2.05 times more likely to engaged commercial sex work as compared with who didn't had girl friends prior engaged sex work. this study also supported by study done in USA.[8]

All participant were described their reason why they engaged commercial sex work. Among their reason; peer influence, broker miss guide, Family quarrel, early marriage, parental loss and hate to be maid were the reason for early engaged to commercial sex work. Whereas, husband died, divorce history, hate to be wife, fail academically education and desire for sex were reasons for later engaged to commercial sex work. However, as they mentioned early marriage and parental loss were the consequence of hate to be wife and hate to be maid because of over load works respectively. These factors were supported by study done in other countries [11, 21]

According to this study only 0.04% of commercial sex workers were engaged to sex work due to drug use .Almost all commercial sex workers didn't know any kinds of drug, and also insignificant. However, in another country drug was the main cause to engaged sex work especially *inhalant and cocaine*. the study done in USA showed that *inhalant was strongly associated with early engagement to sex work*[8, 27]

Strengths and Limitation of the study

The strength of this study is most of the questionnaire adapted from previous studies review and contextualized according to the objective. Especially on the factors that influences to engage commercial sex work by using check box, So that the respondents were mentioned more than one reason why they engaged sex work. However, my interpretation of the results has several limitations., Excluding street based sex workers are also a limitation because may be they have an additional factors that didn't included in my study. Recall bias may have influenced the results given that the participants were asked to recall information about life events that occurred years prior.

6. CONCLUSION

This finding indicates that the prevalence of early engagement into sex work was considered to be high.

Lack of job that generate income, Peer influence, economic problem, broker miss guide, educational status, migration and having children were more likely to be involved in subsequent high risk to engage sex work. In addition, parental loss, neglected parent/husband, failing academic school, desire for sex and husband died were the reason for engaged early sex work.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

For Government officials and managers/FMOH, MOSA:

- Despite the limitations, this study suggests different pathways for entry into sex work for younger versus older on study setting girls and women. These findings highlight the need for interventions among younger girls, particularly those living on the brothels and red light house.
- Giving alternative income-generating strategies (e.g., micro-financing), and migrant-oriented services (e.g., housing, employment) may help to delay or prevent entry into sex work.
- Enforce strict laws on rape and strictly apply punishment regulations on them.

Family:

- Education their female children
- Friendly communicate with their female children and consult to minimize the peer pressure.
- Introducing information on how to survive in their future life by doing other works other than sex work.

❖ For participant

- they should look other productive and safe work
- They should continue their education and resign from this health risk works.

❖ For researchers

- Further investigation on this problem by using different study designs like survival analysis and longitudinal study

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9. ANNEXE

9.1. Annex 1: Information sheet

Title of the Research project: Early engagement to sex work and its associated factors among commercial sex workers in Addis Ketema sub-city, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Principal investigator: - Zerihun Kura (BSC)

Advisors: Abebaw Gebyehu (PhD)

Solomon Meseret (MPH)

Name of the organization: university of Gondar, college of medicine and Health sciences.

Introduction

My name is Zerihun Kura and student at University of Gondar for Master Degree. I have been doing research on commercial sex workers as a part of my study course. I am going to give you information and invite you to be part of this research. Before you decide to be part of the research you can talk to anyone you feel comfortable with about the research.

If there is any word that you don't understand while I am giving the information, please stop me and ask me and I will explain to you

Purpose of Research Project: The purpose of this research is to assess early engagement to sex work and its associated factors among commercial sex workers in Addis ketema sub-city, Addis Ababa. The study will help to assist and provide evidence for used to take appropriate measures by the different stakeholders involved in sexual and reproductive health programs such as HIV/AIDS intervention programs and other related public health interventions and also used as a baseline for subsequent studies.

Procedure: In order to collect our data, we invite you to take part in our project. If you are willing, you need to understand and sign the consent form. We will ask some questions about your life style and reason to engaged to this work

Risk/ Discomfort: By participating in this research project you may feel some discomfort especially on sacrificing your time otherwise no risk in participating in this study

Benefits: If you are participating in this research project, the output of the study will have both direct and indirect benefit to you, as well as your family and other commercial sex workers at large will get treatment and services in the future.

Incentives: You will not be provided any incentives or payment to take part in this project.

Confidentiality: The information collected from this research project will kept confidential and information about you that will be collected by this study will be stored in a file, without your name, but a code number assigned to it.

Right to refuse or withdraw: You have full right to refuse from participating in this research. You can choose not to respond to some or all questions if you do not want to give your response. You have also the full right to withdraw from this study at any time you wish, without losing any of your right.

Persons to contact: if you want to know more information you can contact;

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2. Solomon Meseret (MPH): University of Gondar, Collage of Medicine and Health Science, Institute of Public Health

Phone number, +251941399138

Email: messisol@yahoo.com

9.2. Annex 2: Introduction and Consent in English

Hello. My name is _____ and I am working with the University of Gondar, College of Medicine and Health science Institute of public Health research team. Now we are conducting Survey about early Engagement to commercial sex. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. This information will help us to identify factors engage females in to commercial sex work in Addis Ababa city. The survey usually takes between 10 and 15 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential, and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.

Participation in this survey is voluntary, and if we should come to any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question; or you can stop the interview at any time. However, we hope you will participate in the survey since your views are important.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?

May I begin the interview now? 1. Yes 2.No

Signature of interviewer: _____

Date: _____

9.3. Annex 3: English Questionnaire

Supervisor name	Coordinator name	Investigator name
Name: _____	Name: _____	Name: _____
Date <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Date <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Date <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

101	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 999
102	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 102 AND/OR 103 IF INCONSISTENT	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
103	At what age did you start CSW?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
104	Have you ever attended school?	YES.....1 NO. 2
105	If yes, what is the highest level of school you attended:	PRIMARY.....1 SECONDARY.....2 HIGHER.....3
106	What is your religion?	ORTHODOX 1 CATHOLIC 2 PROTESTANT 3 MOSLEM 4 TRADITIONAL 5 OTHER_____ 6

107	What is your ethnicity?	Oromo-----1 Amahara -----2 Tigre-----3 Gurage-----4 Sidama-----5 Other_____6
108	Are you married or living together with a man as if married when you started sex work?	YES, Legal married..... 1 YES, Living with a man..... 2 NO, Not in union. 3
109	If No, Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married before engaged to sex work?	YES, Legal married..... 1 YES, Living with a man..... 2 NO, Not in union. 3
110	If Yes, what is your marital status now?	Widowed. -----1 Divorced.-----2 Separated. -----3
111	10. Do you have children before engaged into sex work?	Yes-----1 No-----2
112	If yes, how many children do you have?	_____
113	Migration	Yes _____1 No _____2
201	Do you know drug type?	Yes-----1 No.....2
202	If yes, what types of drug do you know?	a. Inhalants. -----1 b. Cocaine. -----2 c. Tranquilizers.-----3 d. Heroin.-----4

		e. . others_____5
203	. Before engaged into CSW, did you have used any type of drug?	Yes-----1 N-----2
204	If Yes, did you think the drug causes you, to engage into CSW?	Yes-----1 No-----2
205	Did you smoke cigarettes before engaged into CSW?	YES 1 NO 2
206	Did you smoke or use any other type of tobacco before you engaged into CSW?	YES 1 NO 2
207	If yes, what (other) type of tobacco do you smoked or used? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PIPE 1 CHEWING TOBACCO. . . . 2 SNUFF.....3 SHISHA 4 GAYA 5 OTHER_____6 (specify)
208	Have you ever chewed chat?	YES 1 NO 2
209	Before engaged into CSW, did you chew chat?	Yes-----1 No-----2
210	Have you ever taken a drink that contains alcohol? (Tella/Tegi/Areke/Beer/Wine, etc...)?	YES 1 NO 2
211	Before engaged into CSW, did you take any kinds of drink that contain alcohol? (Tella/Tegi/Areke/Beer/Wine, etc...)?	YES 1 NO 2
301	Before you engaged into CSW, did you have any kinds of work that generate income?	Yes-----1 No-----2

302	Before you engaged into CSW, did you see any types of pornography films?	Yes-----1 No-----2				
303	Before you engaged into CSW, did you have friends who were work CSW?	Yes-----1 No-----2				
304	Before you engaged into CSW, did somebody forced you into sex?	Yes-----1 No-----2				
305	Before you engaged into CSW, did somebody frightened as you did sex?	Yes-----1 No-----2				
306	Before you engaged into CSW, did somebody physically abused you?	Yes-----1 No-----2				
307	Please answer yes or no for the following possible reasons of engaging to commercial sex work. (more than one response is possible)	History	No	Yes	DN	NR
		Husband died	0	1	88	99
		Divorce history	0	1	88	99
		Peer pleasure	0	1	88	99
		Ran away from husband	0	1	88	99
		Family quarrel	0	1	88	99
		Hate to be maid	0	1	88	99
		Hate to be wife	0	1	88	99
		Parental loss	0	1	88	99
		Early marriage	0	1	88	99
		School failure	0	1	88	99
		Desire for sex	0	1	88	99
		Economic/financial	0	1	88	98
		Broker miss guide	0	1	88	98
		Others, specify	0	1	88	99

9.4. Annexes 4:

የመረጃ ቅፅ

የምርምሩ/ጥናቱ ርዕስ:

በአዲስ ከተማ በሚገኙ ያለዕድሜ ወደ ሴተኛ አዳሪነት ሥራ የሚገቡ ሴቶች እና ተያያዥ ጉዳዮች በተመለከተ::

የዋና ተመራማሪው ስም: ዘርሁን ኩራ

የድርጅቱ ስም: በጎንደር ዩኒቨርሲቲ ህክምናና ጤና ሳይንስ ኮሌጅ የህብረተሰብ ጤና አጠባበቅ ኢንስቲትዩት

መግቢያ:

ይህ የመረጃና የስምምነት ውል ቅፅ የተዘጋጀው በአዲስ ከተማ ክፍለ ከተማ ለሚገኙ በሴተኛ አዳሪነት የምሰሩ ሴተኛ አዳሪዎች ነው። ዋና ዓላማውም ስለ ምርምሩ ዓላማ፣ ስለ መረጃ አሰባሰብ እንዲሁም ጥናቱን ለማካሄድ ፈቃድ ለማግኘት ከላይ የተገለፁትን አካላት ግልፅ እንዲሆንላቸው ለማድረግ ነው።

የጥናት ፕሮጀክቱ የሚካሄድበት ምክንያት :

የጥናቱ ዓላማ በአዲስ ከተማ በሚገኙ ሴተኛ አዳሪዎች እድሜያቸው ሳይደርስ ወደ ሴተኛ አዳሪነት ሥራ የሚገቡ እና ተያያዥ ጉዳዮችን ለማጥናት ታቅዶ የተዘጋጀ ነው ። የጥናቱ ግኝት ችግሩን ለመፍታት በተለይም ደግሞ ጥናቱ በሚካሄድበት ቦታ ትክክለኛ የሆነ የመፍትሄ አቅጣጫ ለመቅረብ እንደመነሻ መሠረት ያገለግላል።

አተገባበር:

የጥናቱን አላማ ለማሳካት አዲስ ከተማ የሚገኙ በሴተኛ አዳሪነት የሚሰሩ ሴተኛ አዳሪዎች ያካትታል።

ሊገጥም የሚችል ችግር/አለመመቻት

በዚህ ጥናት ላይ ምንም የሚደርስባቸው ጉዳት የለም። ነገር ግን መረጃቸው ለጥናቱ በጣም አስፈላጊ ነው።

ጥቅሞች:

በዚህ ጥናት ተሳታፊ የሚሆኑት ሴተኛ አዳሪዎች በቀጥታ ሊያገኙት የሚችሉት ጥቅም ባይኖርም መረጃቸው ግን ያለ እድመያቸው ወደ ሴተኛ አዳሪነት ስራ የሚገቡ እንዲሁም ተያያዥ ምክንያቶችን ለማጥናት ይጠቅማል።

የተሳትፎ ክፍያዎች:

በጥናቱ በመካፈልዎ የሚሰጥ ክፍያ የለም።

ሚስጥር ስለመጠበቅ፤

ለዚህ ጥናት የሚሰበሰብ መረጃ በሚስጥር ይጠበቃል። የሚሰበሰበው መጠይቅ የእርስዎ ለመሆኑ መለያ አይኖረውም። መረጃው በዋና ተመራማሪው ድብቅ ፋይል ተደርጎ በቁልፍ የሚቀመጥ በመሆኑ ሌላ ሰው ሊያገኘው አይችልም።

በጥናቱ ያለመሳተፍ ወይም ራስን ከጥናቱ የማግለል መብት፡

በጥናቱ ላለመሳተፍ ክፈለጉ በዚህ ጥናት ያለመሳተፍ ሙሉ መብት አለዎት። ከመጠይቁ ውስጥ የተወሰኑ ጥያቄዎችን ወይም በሙሉ አለመመለስ ይችላሉ።

ሊገናኙዎቸው የሚችሉ ሰዎች

የትኛውም ዓይነት ጥያቄ ቢኖርዎት ከዚህ ቀጥሎ የተጠቀሱትን ግለሰቦች ማግኘትና በማንኛውም ጊዜ መጠየቅ ይችላሉ።

ተመራማሪ፡1. ዘርሁን ኩራ(BSC)፤ ጎንደር ዩኒቨርሲቲ፣ህክምናና ጤና ሳይንስ ኮሌጅ የህብረተሰብ ጤና አጠባበቅ ኢንስቲትዩት፤

የምስጢር ስልክ ቁጥር፡+251913793980

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9.5. Annex 5: Introduction and Consent IN Amharic

መግቢያና ስምምነት

ጤና ይስጥልን፡ ስሜ-----ይባላል። የመጣሁት ከጎንደር ዩኒቨርሲቲ ህክምና እና ጤና ሳይንስ ኮሌጅ የህብረተሰብ ጤና እንስት-ቲዩት ሲሆን፡ አሁን በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ያለዕድሜ ወደ ሴተኛ አዳሪነት በምገቡ ሴቶች በምል ጥናት አያደረግን ነው። የእርሶን መሳተፍ በጣም እናደንቃል። ይህ መረጃ ያለዕድሜ ወደ ሴተኛ አዳሪነት የምያስገባቸው ምክንያቶችን ለመለያት ይረዳል፤ ጥያቄ ከ 10 እስከ 15 ደቂቃ ይፈጃል። ከእረሶ የምገኝ ማንኛውም መረጃ ከጥናቱ አባላት ውጭ በምስጥር የምያዝ ነው።

በጥናቱ መሳተፍ በእርሶዎ ፍቃደኝነት የሚወሰን ሲሆን መመለስ የማይፈልጉት ጥያቄ ካለ የንገሩኝና ወደሚቀጥለው እሄዳለሁ። ወይም ማቆም ይችላሉ። የእርሶ መልስ ወሳኝ ስለሆነ እንደሚሳተፉ ተስፋ እናደርጋለን።

አሁን ስለጥናቱ የሚጠይቁን ነገር አለ?

ጥያቄውን መጀመር እችላለሁ?

አዎ-----1

አይደለም-----2

ፊረማ-----

ቀን-----

9.6. Annex 6: questionnaire IN Amharic

የአማርኛ መጠይቅ

የተቆጣጣሪ ስም		የአስተባባሪ ስም		የአጥኝ ስም	
ስም: _____		ስም: _____		ስም: _____	
ቀን <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		ቀን <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		ቀን <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
101	በየትኛው ወርና ዓመተ ምህረት ነዉ የተወለዱት;	ወር <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ወሩን አያውቁም 98 አመት <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> አመቱን አያውቁም.. . . 9998			
102	እድሜዎ ስንት አመት ነው ከጥያቄ 101 እና ወይም 102 ጋር ይመሳሰላል ሁለቱ ካልተጣጣሙ ይሰተካክላል	ዕድሜ በሙሉ ዓመት <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
103	ወደዚህ የሴተኛ አዳሪነት ሥራ የገቡት በስንት ዓመት እድሜዎ ነው?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
104	መደበኛ ትምህርት ተከታትለው ያውቃሉ?	አዎ 1 የለም. 2			
105	አዎ ከሆነ፤የተከታተሉት ከፍተኛ ትምህርት ደረጃ ምንድን ነው	የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ.....1 ሁለተኛ ደረጃ..... 2 ከፍተኛ.....3			
106	ሀይማኖትዎ ምንድን ነው?	ኦርቶዶክስ 1 ካቶሊክ 2 ፕሮቴስታንት. 3 ሙስሊም. 4 ሌላ(ግለጭ)_____ 5			

107	ብሔርዎ ምንድን ነው?	ኦሮሞ-----1 አማራ-----2 ትግራይ-----3 ጉራጌ-----4 ሲዳማ-----5 ሌላ-----6
108	አሁን በሕጋዊ ጋብቻ ላይነዎት ወይስ እንደ በልና ሚስት ከወንድ ጋር እየኖሩ ነው (መልሱ 1 እና 2 ከሆነ ወደ ጥያቄ111)	አሁን በጋብቻ ላይ ያሉ.....1 ከወንድ ጋር የሚኖሩ..... 2 በጋብቻ ላይ ያል ሆኑ ወይም ከወንድ ጋር የማይኖሩ.... 3
109	ከዚህ በፊት አግብተው ወይም እንደ በልና ሚስት ከወንድ ጋር ኖረው ያዉቃሉ (መልሱ አግብተው ና ከወንድ ጋር ኖረው አያዉቁም ከሆነ ወደ ጥያቄ 111)	ከዚህ በፊት አግብተው ያዉቃሉ.....1 ከወንድ ጋር ኖረው ያዉቃሉ.....2 አግብተው ና ከወንድ ጋር ኖረው አያዉቁም.....3
110	አሁን ያሉበት የጋብቻ ሁኔታ ምን ይመስላል?	የተለያዩ-----1 የፈታች-----2 የሞተባት-----3
111	ልጅ አልዎት?	አዎ-----1 የለም-----2
112	አዎ ከሆነ ስንት ልጅ አለዎት?	_____
113	ይህን ስራ ከመጀመርሽ በፊት ከቦታ ቦታ ትንቀሳቀሽ ነበር	አዎ-----1 የለም-----2
114	ወደዚህ ስራ የገባሽው በስደት ምክንያት ነው ብለሽ ታስቢያለሽ	አዎ-----1 የለም-----2
201	ሱስ የሚያሲዙ እፅ አይነቶችን ያውቃሉ? የለም ከሆነ ወደ ጥያቄ 205 እለፍ	አዎ-----1 የለም-----2
202	አዎ ከሆነ የትኞቹን አይነት እፅ ያውቃሉ? .	የሚሸተት መድሀኒት.....1 አደጓዘኝ እፅ.....2 የምያፈዝ/ፀጥ የምያስብል መደሃንት3 ከሁሉም አንደኛው አደጓዘኝ4

		ሌላ_____5
203	ወደ ሴተኛ አዳሪነት ከመግባትዎ በፊት ሱስ የሚያሲዝ እፅ ተጠቅመው ያውቃሉ?	አዎ-----1 የለም-----2
204	አዎ ከሆነ ወደ ሴተኛ አደሪ የገቡት ሱስ በምያሲዝ እፅ ምክንያት ነዉ ብለው ያስባሉ?	አዎ-----1 የለም-----2
205	ወደ ሴተኛ አዳሪነት ከመግባትዎ በፊት ሲጋራ ያጨሱ ነበር?	አዎ-----1 የለም-----2
206	ወደ ሴተኛ አዳሪነት ከመግባትዎ በፊት ማንኛውንም አይነት ትንባሆዎችን ያጨሱይ ወይም ይጠቀሙ ነበር?	አዎ-----1 የለም-----2
207	አዎ ከሆነ ሲጠቀሙ የነበረው ሌላ ትንባሆ ምንድነው? የተጠቀሱትን ሁሉ ክበቢ .	ፒፓ 1 በአፍ የምያዝ ትምበሆ . . 2 ሱረት/የሚሸተት ትምበሆ3 ሺሻ 4 ጋያ. 5 ሌላ_____6
208	ጫት ቅመው ያውቃሉ?	አዎ-----1 የለም-----2
209	ወደ ሴተኛ አዳሪነት ከመግባትዎ በፊት, ጫት ቅመው ያውቃሉ ?	አዎ-----1 የለም-----2
210	አልኮል ያለዉ መጠጥ ጠጥተው ያውቃሉ? (ጠላ/ጠጅ/አረቂ/ቢራ/ወይን, ይቃጥላል...)?	አዎ-----1 የለም-----2
211	ወደ ሴተኛ አዳሪነት ከመግባትዎ በፊት, አልኮል ያለዉ መጠጥ ጠጥተው ያውቃሉ? (ጠላ/ጠጅ/አረቂ/ቢራ/ወይን, ይቃጥላል...)?	አዎ-----1 የለም-----2
301	ወደ ሴተኛ አዳሪነት ከመግባትዎ በፊት, ማንኛውንም አይነት ገቢ የሚያስገኝ ሥራ ይሰሩ ነበር?	አዎ-----1 የለም-----2
302	ወደ ሴተኛ አዳሪነት ከመግባትዎ በፊት, የወሲብ ድርጊቶችን የሚያሳይ ፊልሞችን ያዩ ነበር?	አዎ-----1 የለም-----2

303	ወደ ሴተኛ አዳሪነት ከመግባትዎ በፊት, ሴተኛ አደሪነት የምትሰራ ጓደኛ ነበርዎት?			አዎ-----1 የለም-----2		
304	ወደ ሴተኛ አዳሪነት ከመግባትዎ በፊት ተገደው ተደፍረው ነበር?			አዎ-----1 የለም-----2		
305	ወደ ሴተኛ አዳሪነት ከመግባትዎ በፊት,የግብረሰጋ ግንኙነት እንዲያደርጉ የሚያስፈራራዎ ሰው ነበር?			አዎ-----1 የለም-----2		
306	ወደ ሴተኛ አዳሪነት ከመግባትዎ በፊት አካለዊ ጥቃት ደርሶብዎ ነበር?			አዎ-----1 የለም-----2		
307	እባክዎ ከሚከተሉት ውስጥ ወደ ሴተኛ አዳሪነት ያስገባዎ ምክንያት አዎ ወይም የለም ብለው ይመልሱ:: (ከአንድ በላይ መልስ ሊኖር ይችላል)	ታረክ	አዎ	የለም	አላውቅም	መልስ አልተሰጠም
የባል መሞት		1	2	88	99	
የትዳር መፍታት		1	2	88	99	
በጓደኛ ግፊት		1	2	88	99	
ከባለቤቴ ስር ጠፍቼ		1	2	88	99	
በፊልም ምክንያት		1	2	88	99	
ከቤተሰብ ጋር ተጣልቼ		1	2	88	99	
የቤት ስራ ጠልቼ		1	2	88	99	
ሚስት መሆን ጠልቼ		1	2	88	99	
ቤተሰብ በማጣት		1	2	88	99	
ያለ እድሜ በማግባት		1	2	88	99	
ከትምህርት-ቤት ድቄ		1	2	88	99	
ከተማ ለመኖር ፈልጌ		1	2	88	99	
በችግሮች ምክናት		1	2	88	98	
በደላላ ምክናት		1	2	88	98	
ሌላ፤ ግለፅ	1	2	88	99		

Declaration

I, the undersigned, Epidemiology and Biostatistics student declare that this proposal is my original work in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science in Public health.

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Place of submission: School of public Health, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Gondar.

Date of Submission: _____

This research work has been submitted with my/our approval as University of Gondar

Advisors

	Name	Signature
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____